Department of Justice Canada

2018–19

Departmental Plan

The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

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ISSN 2371-6908

Cat. No. J1-18E-PDF

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Minister's message

I am pleased to present the Department of Justice's Departmental Plan for 2018-19.

Our 2018–19 Departmental Plan provides parliamentarians and Canadians with information on the work of the Department and our plans and priorities for 2018-19. The report describes the actual results we are striving to achieve, describing our programs and services for Canadians, our priorities, and our progress meeting my mandate commitments and the Government's priorities.

I am very proud of what we have accomplished so far. In the year ahead, Justice will continue to play a central role in supporting the Government's overall priorities.

A key priority continues to be a renewed relationship with Indigenous peoples. The Department is fully supporting the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada in developing—in full partnership with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples—a Recognition and Implementation of Rights Framework that reflects the vision of section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action. This new relationship will also be reflected in our approach to litigation as we consider the policy, financial, and legal implications through a recognition of rights lens. In addition, we will apply an inclusive lens to our policy and legal work to support reconciliation.

We will also continue to focus on transforming the criminal justice system and strengthening human rights and respect for the rule of law. We are committed to a criminal justice system that is just and fair, one that promotes the safety of Canadians within a peaceful and prosperous nation while addressing the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups. Accordingly, we will continue to support and develop restorative justice approaches, with a focus on repairing the harm that crime causes to individuals and the community. As we take steps to transform the criminal justice system and promote public confidence, my department and I will continue the review of laws and policies set out in the Prime Minister's mandate letter instruction and we will work with provinces, territories, and other partners in the justice system and beyond.

Budget 2018 confirmed support for the administration of justice and the court system, including commitments to expand Unified Family Courts by creating 39 new judicial positions in several provinces and to add new positions to Ontario's Superior Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal in Saskatchewan. Identifying qualified judicial candidates who are representative of Canada's diversity will continue to be a high priority, reflected in the Budget's provision of additional funding to the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs. Moreover, we will be addressing the challenge of the growing and increasingly complex caseload that faces the federal courts by providing increased funding to help the Courts Administration Service to improve caseload management.

Justice will provide essential support to help the Government fulfill its commitment to upholding the Constitution and the rule of law, as well as advancing related domestic and international legal and policy interests through the development of public law policy. We remain determined to provide the Government with the best possible legal services—including both the full range of legal advice and support and, in my capacity as Attorney General of Canada, the conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government—with integrity and excellence. We will also play a central role in responding to new issues as they arise. The process of legalization and regulation of cannabis is one such area that we are monitoring with sustained care and diligence.

We are committed to ensuring that legislation meets the highest standards of equity, fairness and respect for the rule of law and that it respects the principles and values of the Charter. The guiding principles of gender-based analysis will continue to be applied in all the Department's work, in the provision of legal services to other departments, and in advice to Cabinet.

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the creation of the Department of Justice. As in the past, we will continue to play a role in addressing the evolving concerns of Canadian society. This includes working to ensure that the justice system is fair, timely, relevant and accessible to all and that it supports alternative ways of responding to the causes and consequences of offending. We will continue to promote access to justice, including supporting the Access to Justice in Both Official Languages Support Fund, as indicated in Budget 2018.

As Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, I look forward to moving ahead on our priorities. I am confident that the Department can continue to serve Canadians and meet its planned results in the year ahead.

Gilakas'la.

The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Plans at a glance

Established in 1868, the Department of Justice supports the dual roles of the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of Canada with respect to her responsibility for 53 statutes and areas of federal law regarding the administration of justice, the development of justice policy, and the provision of legal services and Cabinet advice.

Through its two core responsibilities of legal service delivery and justice system support, the Department supports many government initiatives and ministerial mandate letter commitments. To guide this work, the Department has developed a five-year strategy, which identifies its legal and policy directions, as well as management directions, from 2017 to 2022. In 2018-19, the Department will continue to pursue legal and policy priorities focused on providing high-quality legal services; reviewing the Government's litigation strategy; transforming the criminal justice system; advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples; and strengthening human rights, governance and the rule of law.

In advancing its priorities, the Department will apply a range of critical considerations to ensure strong and evidence-based public policy and good governance. These include legal risk analysis; Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+); privacy considerations; and strategic environmental assessments.

Justice will also continue to promote and test improvements in program design and delivery. This includes the identification of $2million in 2018-19 to support innovations in Criminal Legal Aid. This investment is intended to allow provinces, territories and their legal aid plans to develop new ways of delivering legal aid services and to maintain modernization and accountability measures. Additionally, the Department will explore opportunities to leverage emerging technologies in service delivery, such as the potential use of Artificial Intelligence and the updating of tools to manage documentary evidence.

The following provides an outline of the Department's key priorities in 2018-19 for each of its core responsibilities as well as its internal services.

Legal Services

Priority 1: High-Quality Legal Services and Litigation Review

The Department of Justice will support the implementation of many Government of Canada priorities through the delivery of high-quality, integrated legal services (advisory, litigation and legislative).

Key actions:

- Implementing the Minister of Justice's mandate letter commitment to review the Government's litigation strategy and to consider the policy, financial and legal implications of litigation involving Canada.
- Advancing the Government's commitment to complete a review of laws and policies to ensure that the Crown is fulfilling its constitutional and international human rights obligations with regards to Crown-Indigenous (First Nations, Inuit and Métis) relations.

Justice System Support

Priority 1: Fostering Safety and Security and Transforming the Criminal Justice System

The Department of Justice will work to ensure safety and security for Canadians while transforming the criminal justice system.

Key actions:

- Reviewing changes in the criminal justice system and sentencing reforms to ensure we are increasing the safety of communities and addressing any potential gaps while also addressing the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups in the system.
- Promoting the rule of law by repealing or amending invalid Criminal Code provisions that have been found to be inconsistent with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- Continuing to work with the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness to reform the Anti-Terrorism Act 2015 to balance security with rights and freedoms.
- Working with the Minister of Health and the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, to enact the proposed Cannabis Act to control and regulate the production of cannabis, including its distribution and sale.
- Working with the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, the Minister of Indigenous Services, and the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness to address, throughout the criminal justice system, gaps in services to Indigenous people and those with mental illnesses.

Priority 2: Advancing Reconciliation

The Department of Justice will support the Government's priority to advance reconciliation and to renew the nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown, and government-to-government relationship between Canada and Indigenous Peoples based on recognition of rights, respect, cooperation, and partnership.

Key actions:

- Reviewing laws and policies to ensure that the Crown is fulfilling its constitutional and international human rights obligations.
- Supporting the Government in its commitment to respond to the 94 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- Implementing of the Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples (First Nations, Inuit and Métis).
- Supporting the development and implementation of a Recognition and Implementation of Indigenous Rights Framework.

Priority 3: Strengthening Human Rights, Governance and the Rule of Law

The Department of Justice will support the Government's commitment to uphold the Constitution and the rule of law, and assist the Government in advancing related domestic and international legal and policy interests through the development of public law policy.

Key actions:

- Ensuring that the rights of Canadians are protected, that the Government's work demonstrates the greatest possible commitment to respecting the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and that the Government seeks to fulfill its policy goals with the least possible interference with the rights and privacy of Canadians.
- Consulting provinces and territories on the expansion of Unified Family Courts, and bringing forward implementing legislation and related measures.
- Providing policy support to officials in Canadian Heritage to restore a modern Court Challenges Program.
- Supporting the review of the Access to Information Act, including the commitment to apply that law appropriately to administrative bodies that support the federal courts.

Internal Services

Priority: Enabling Legal and Business Excellence

The Department of Justice Internal Services will enable legal and business excellence with a focus on the Department's workforce, innovation, collaboration, and open, transparent and accountable operations.

Key actions:

- Continuing to support the Privy Council Office and the Cabinet Committee on Agenda, Results and Communications by reporting on the Department's progress in advancing government-wide priorities and achieving meaningful results for Canadians.
- Engaging in discussions with stakeholders on the Department's funding model for legal services, in order to identify and adopt a simplified and sustainable model.
- Continuing to promote digital approaches and strategies for information sharing and collaboration, including communicating across multiple platforms to engage Canadians in conversations about key justice priorities.
- Minimizing the impact of Pay Transformation implementation on Justice employees by dedicating additional resources to improve internal processes and tools, and provide training.

For more information on the Department of Justice's plans, priorities and planned results, see the "Planned results" section of this report. For status on all commitments in the Prime Minister's mandate letter please see the Mandate Letter Tracker: Delivering results for Canadians.[i]

Planned results: what we want to achieve this year and beyond

Core Responsibilities

Legal Services

Description

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada provides legal services to the federal government and its departments and agencies. The Minister is responsible for seeing that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law. The Minister is also responsible for examining all government bills and all government regulations for consistency with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Additionally, the Attorney General is responsible for advising the heads of departments on all matters of law and for conducting all litigation for federal departments or agencies on subjects within the authority or jurisdiction of Canada.

Planning Highlights

In 2018-19, Justice will provide high-quality legal advisory, litigation and legislative services to advance numerous Government priorities. These priorities include the Minister of Justice's mandate letter commitment to review the Government's litigation strategy, as well as the Government's commitment to review laws and policies to ensure the Crown is fulfilling its constitutional and international human rights obligations with regard to Crown-Indigenous relations. Through its legal support, the Department will continue to protect the rights of Canadians and ensure the Charter of Rights and Freedoms is respected. The guiding principles of GBA+ will continue to be applied in all of the Department's work, within the organization, in the provision of legal services to other client departments, and in advice to Cabinet.

The Department will continue to explore opportunities to improve legal service delivery. To support innovation and new ways of working, the Department has established an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Task Force to identify opportunities to use AI in the practice of law; implement pilot projects; and reflect on the legal and ethical issues related to the use of AI. Additionally, as part of the shift away from paper-based legal proceedings, Justice continues to refine its tools and processes for managing and sharing documentary evidence. To ensure the Department has the most up-to-date e-Litigation tools, a Request for Proposal will be issued in 2018-19, following stakeholder and industry consultations.

The following provides specific planning highlights for each legal service program delivered by the Department: Litigation Services; Legislative Services; and Advisory Services.

LITIGATION SERVICES

Litigation services support the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada as the Government's chief law officer and as the officer responsible for conducting all litigation on behalf of the Government of Canada. This includes representing the federal government in the resolution of all litigation matters; using appropriate dispute prevention and resolution methods to promote early settlement; gathering and challenging evidence in accordance with applicable rules of evidence; and developing legal positions and making submissions in order to preserve

the interests of client organizations and those of the federal government as a whole. Litigation services assist the Government in achieving its objectives in accordance with the law and in ensuring that it meets its obligations under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and other constitutional and international obligations.

Drawing on the Principles respecting the Government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous Peoples", the Attorney General of Canada, in collaboration with her fellow ministers, will continue to direct that litigation with Indigenous Peoples (First Nations, Inuit and Métis) be conducted in accordance with the Principles. The Department will seek to promote an approach to litigation that is consistent with the goal of achieving reconciliation with Indigenous peoples and provide counsel with guidance as to how the Principles must be applied in litigation.

In 2018-19, the Department will:

- Continue to review Canada's litigation strategy with a focus on three main themes:
  - respecting the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
  - recognizing the rights of Indigenous peoples (First Nations, Inuit and Métis); and,
  - making decisions consistent with the Government's priorities and Canadian values.
- Continue to apply a cross-governmental approach in litigation that may impact several departments, Indigenous groups, provinces, territories, industry and other stakeholders.
- Support the Minister of Justice and the Cabinet Committee on Litigation Management (CCLM) as part of the Government's litigation strategy on matters of litigation involving the Government of Canada.
- Support the Deputy Minister Committee on Litigation Management and the National Litigation Committee, which, along with the CCLM, addresses a whole-of-government view with regard to litigation matters.
- Improve performance measurement by implementing new measurement indicators related to litigation outcomes such as:
  - seeking targeted settlement mandates;
  - obtaining settlement mandates; and
  - settling earlier in the litigation process.
- Provide advice and support strategies with regard to international trade litigation, further allowing for early assessment of litigation and identification of settlement options.
- Work with Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) in ensuring the fairness and integrity of the tax system and in dealing with the anticipated increased volume of litigation files across the country over the next few years.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

Legislative services provided to the Government include the drafting and revision of Government bills and motions to amend bills before Parliament, as well as the drafting, examination and revision of proposed regulations and other statutory instruments. On behalf of the Minister of Justice, the Department ensures that Government bills, regulations and other statutory instruments are examined in light of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Bill of Rights. The Department also ensures that Government bills, regulations and other statutory instruments respect principles, concepts and institutions of the civil law of

Quebec and of the common law applicable elsewhere in Canada. Legislative services also include official publication of statutes following Royal Assent, as well as publication of related tables, and the updating, consolidation and publication of official electronic versions of the federal statutes and regulations.

In 2018-19, the Department will:

- Support the five-year reviews of financial institutions statutes including the Bank Act and the Insurance Companies Act.
- Support the five-year review of the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act to deprive criminals of the proceeds of crime and fight transnational crime.
- Support the Government's key public safety priorities, including reforms to the Anti-Terrorism Act 2015 under Bill C-59[iii], which, in part, establishes the National Security and Intelligence Review Agency.
- Continue to work with the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and the Minister of Health on efforts that will lead to the passage and implementation of the proposed Cannabis Act (Bill C-45) and related regulations.
- Support the passage of Bill C-46 to amend provisions of the Criminal Code that deal with offences and procedures relating to drug-impaired driving.
- Provide legal and strategic advice on policy renewal and amendments to legislation, including the Minister's vision to reform the Indian Act.
- Support the expected passage of Bill C-51[iv] 2017 with regard to amendments to the Criminal Code and the Department of Justice Act to ensure that Canada's criminal justice system upholds the Charter and protects Canadians. This bill would also require that the Minister of Justice table a Charter Statement in Parliament for every new government bill, setting out the bill's potential effects on Charter rights and freedoms.
- Provide support for Bill C-56[v] with regards to amendments to the Correctional and Conditional Release Act to address administrative segregation, pardons and other correctional matters.
- Support the Government's implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, including the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change.
- Support the Government in its commitments to review Canada's environmental assessment processes, modernize the National Energy Board, and review the Fisheries Act and the Navigable Waters Protection Act.
- Provide legal services to the Privy Council Office in support of the Government House Leader's mandate letter commitment to ensure that the Parliamentary Budget Officer is independent of government.
- Support the strengthening of safety and security oversight for the transportation of dangerous goods by rail.
- Finalize drafting and examination of the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations[vi], and continue to support the regulatory framework for food safety to prevent risks for all food imported into Canada, sold across provinces, or prepared for export.
- Support the Government in establishing and implementing accessibility standards imposed on the federal government and federally regulated sectors to achieve a barrier-free Canada for the benefit of all persons with disabilities in Canada.

ADVISORY SERVICES

Justice provides legal advice to federal officials to support ongoing governmental operations as well as the development of legislation, policies, programs and services to Canadians. These services assist the Government in achieving its objectives in accordance with the law, and in ensuring that it meets its constitutional obligations (including those of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms) and international obligations. The advice provided by Justice legal professionals assists governmental decision-makers to identify and factor legal risk into their chosen courses of action.

In 2018-19, the Department will provide the following:

- Legal support to Infrastructure Canada in its exercise of oversight responsibilities with respect to the Infrastructure Bank, as part of the Government's development of a 10-year plan on infrastructure funding and delivering the Investing in Canada Plan[vii].
- Environmental and resource development legal advisory services to implement the Government of Canada's plan for environmental stewardship and a sustainable economy, including reforming the federal environmental assessment regime, introducing carbon pricing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and implementing the Oceans Protection Plan.
- Support to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada in advancing the Innovation Agenda, supporting Canadian enterprises in increasing business, and taking advantage of trade agreements and modernized internal trade.
- Support to the Government priority of attracting global investment to Canada, such as the implementation of the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, as well as trade agreement negotiations with China and with the United States and Mexico.
- Advice and support to Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness with regard to the Cyber Security Strategy in terms of the governance model and critical cyber systems.
- Advice pertaining to Canada's irregular migration at border crossings.
- Advice to federal departments on immigration detention, automated decision-making in the immigration context, Canadian Security Intelligence Service warrants and the relationship with Federal Courts, preclearance and other border initiatives, and Defence Policy Implementation.
- Legal advice and support to Public Services and Procurement Canada and other key departments in the context of major procurement projects, such as the fighter aircraft capability project.
- Legal support to Veterans Affairs Canada to implement the Government of Canada's plan to improve financial benefits to veterans and their families, including Pension for Life.
- Legal advice and support to the Minister of Sport and Persons with Disabilities to advance the key mandate objective of providing greater accessibility and opportunities for Canadians with disabilities.
- Legal advisory services to support Health Canada's healthy eating strategy, including the introduction of restrictions on the commercial marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and improvement of food labels to help Canadians make healthier food choices.

- Legal support in implementing predictive analysis and other artificial intelligence tools into government operations, including decision-making.
- Legal support to CRA in its commitment to crack down on tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance.

In terms of advancing reconciliation and renewing the nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown, and government-to-government relationship between Canada and Indigenous Peoples, Justice will do the following:

- Support the implementation of the Principles respecting the Government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous Peoples[viii] through their integration in Justice's legal advice to all client departments.
- Provide legal advice in relation to the development and implementation of a Recognition and Implementation of Indigenous Rights Framework reflecting the vision of Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, regarding the Crown-Indigenous relationship, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.
- Assist Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs (CIRNA) as they work with Indigenous peoples to rebuild and reconstitute First Nations, advance self-determination, and for some First Nations, facilitate the transition away from the Indian Act towards self-government. In addition, develop new fiscal relationships with Indigenous peoples.
- Support the Minister of Justice in her work as chair of the Working Group of Ministers on the Review of Laws and Policies Related to Indigenous Peoples.
- Support Justice's Deputy Minister as co-chair of the Deputy Ministers' Task Force on Reconciliation.
- Provide advisory and policy support in the development of new legislation and government practices and policies that recognize Indigenous rights and seek to implement the principle of free, prior and informed consent.
- Support an increased number of comprehensive modern treaties and new self-government agreements in a manner that reflects a recognition of rights approach and reconciliation.
- Provide legal advisory support to the growing number of Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self Determination tables.
- Provide legal advisory support to CIRNA and Indigenous Services Canada in relation to the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement, childhood claims, and child and family services reform.

For more information on Department of Justice priorities, see the Minister's mandate letter on the Prime Minister of Canada's website.[ix] For status on all commitments in the Prime Minister's mandate letter please see the Mandate Letter Tracker: Delivering results for Canadians.[x]

Planned results

Departmental Results	Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2014–15 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
Departments and agencies receive high quality legal services.[1]	Client satisfaction mean rating of 8.0 (or greater) on a 10-point scale on the overall quality of legal services.	8 or greater	March 2020	Advisory: 8.4 Litigation: 8.3 Legislative: 8.5 Regulatory: 8.5		Advisory: 8.5 Litigation: 8.3 Legislative: N.A.[2] Regulatory: N.A.[3]
	Client satisfaction mean rating of 8.0 (or greater) on a 10-point scale on the performance of legal services against the Service Standards for the Provision of Legal Services in Government.	8 or greater	March 2020	Responsiveness/ Accessibility: 8.6 Usefulness: 8.0 Timeliness: 7.9		Responsiveness/ Accessibility: 8.7 Usefulness: 8.4 Timeliness: 8.2
	Percentage of litigation files resolved in a fiscal year that have a successful outcome (settled or adjudicated) from the Crown's perspective.	70% or greater	March 2019	71.1%	81%	80%[4]

[1] The Legal Services Client Feedback Survey is administered annually to a select number of client departments, with all client departments being surveyed within a three-year period or cycle. As there was a pause between Survey Cycle II (2009-2012) and Survey Cycle III (2017-2020), client satisfaction results for 2014-15 and 2015-16 reflect results from Cycle II. The results presented for 2016-17 reflect feedback from those departments surveyed in that fiscal year; the final report reflecting government-wide results will be available in 2020.

[2] There was an insufficient number of respondents to report results for this service.

[3] Ibid.

[4] All settlements of litigation are included as successful outcomes. Previously, there had been a separation between settlements considered successful and others. As a result of the clarified methodology, there is a year-over-year increase in successful outcomes.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending
184,853,562	184,853,562	184,853,562	184,920,708

N.B.: Financial Resources for Planned Spending are based on Main Estimates and are net of respendable revenues. In addition, planned spending for 2018-19 and beyond excludes all Treasury Board central votes funding (such as severance pay expenditures, parental benefit expenditures, vacation credits payable upon termination of employment and the Operating Budget Carry Forward).

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
3,039	3,039	3,039

Financial, human resources and performance information for the Department of Justice's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.[xi]

Justice System Support

Description

The Department plays an essential role in ensuring a fair, relevant and accessible Canadian justice system. This is a shared responsibility among a broad range of players, including Parliament; the judiciary; federal departments and agencies; partners in provincial, territorial and municipal governments; a broad range of non-governmental organizations and stakeholders; and, ultimately, all Canadians.

Planning Highlights

The Department develops and coordinates all federal justice legislative reforms, policy options, and initiatives and tests innovative approaches to strengthen the legal framework within various domains: criminal justice (including sentencing, criminal procedure, youth criminal justice and justice for victims of crime); family and children's law (including marriage and divorce); access to justice; bijuralism; human rights; privacy; access to information; official languages; and Indigenous justice.

Justice system support is provided by the Department to realize three key results for Canadians:

- Justice Canada laws and policies abide by the rule of law and promote respect for rights and a fair, accessible and relevant legal framework in Canada;
- The criminal justice system supports alternative ways of responding to the causes and consequences of offending; and
- Canadians in contact with the justice system have access to appropriate services enabling a fair, timely and accessible justice system.

Achieving these expected results for Canadians necessitates ongoing Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+), an analytical approach that proactively assesses how diverse groups of men, women and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs and initiatives differently. To integrate diversity considerations into decision-making, GBA+ has been included in the Department's core Memoranda to Cabinet process and Justice's standard checklist tool for policy development. The Department has also renewed its internal GBA+ policy to further develop its capacity to apply GBA+. Moving forward, the Department will continue efforts to collect or develop more comprehensive information pertinent to diverse populations to better understand possible gaps in fairness and access with respect to the justice system.

In 2018-19, Justice will focus on justice system priorities related to fostering safety and security, and transforming the criminal justice system; advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples; and strengthening human rights, governance and the rule of law.

The following provides specific highlights for each key result for the Justice System Support core responsibility.

KEY RESULT: JUSTICE CANADA LAWS AND POLICIES ABIDE BY THE RULE OF LAW AND PROMOTE RESPECT FOR RIGHTS AND A FAIR, ACCESSIBLE AND RELEVANT LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN CANADA

In the area of public law, the Department will undertake a variety of actions in 2018-19. These will include supporting a strong, independent, meritorious and diverse judiciary, and a fair, efficient and accessible court system that responds to the needs of Canadians. Other elements will involve advancing the expansion of Unified Family Courts and supporting the Department of Canadian Heritage to restore a modern Court Challenges Program to enable Canadians to bring before the courts cases of national significance related to constitutional and quasi-constitutional matters, official languages rights, and human rights. Ongoing support will also be provided to the Minister of Justice to help ensure that the Government demonstrates the greatest possible commitment to respecting the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and to fulfilling policy goals with the least possible interference with the rights and privacy of Canadians. Also, to foster an open and transparent government, the Department will provide legal and policy advice for the Government's proposed amendment to the Access to Information Act. Legal advice will be provided to client departments and agencies on the official languages issues relating to the Open Government Portal. As well, Justice will continue to work on projects and reforms relating to the protection of personal information in the public sector, including policy development on the review of the Privacy Act.

In 2018-19, the Department will also advance the Government of Canada's objective of renewing its relationship with Indigenous peoples, through the cooperation of a number of key partners and stakeholders, including the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs; the Minister of Indigenous Services; and other appropriate ministers; First Nations; the Métis Nation; the Inuit; other Indigenous stakeholders; and provinces and territories. Other related work, as already mentioned, includes supporting the Minister of Justice in her work as chair of the Working Group of Ministers on the Review of Laws and Policies Related to Indigenous Peoples, as well as the work of Justice's Deputy Minister as co-chair of the Deputy Ministers Task Force on Reconciliation. Justice will continue to work with federal government

partners to respond to all 94 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, specifically those related to the mandate of the Department of Justice.

The Department remains committed to engaging with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous organizations, other countries, domestic and international organizations, as well as increasingly diverse stakeholders. These efforts will focus on the identification of emerging issues, the development of various options (including policy, legislative and operational responses), and the implementation of reforms to improve the criminal and family justice system and promote public confidence.

In the domain of criminal law and criminal justice policy, the Department will advance work in various priority areas including: ending violence against Indigenous women and girls; medical assistance in dying; legalization and regulation of cannabis; impaired driving; HIV non-disclosure; and transforming the criminal justice system. Other priorities include amendments to the legal framework governing anti-terrorism efforts. Justice will support the Government of Canada in the elaboration and implementation of Canada's foreign policy to ensure that it is coordinated with Canadian criminal law and criminal law policy, while advancing and protecting Canadian interests and values in the development of international anti-crime and terrorism measures. This work includes leading and supporting negotiations before intergovernmental bodies, such as the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; the Organization of American States; the Commonwealth; the Council of Europe; the International Criminal Court; the Group of 7; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; and the various international crime conventions to which Canada is a party.

Justice will also support the Government of Canada's response to gender-based violence through the Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence[xii], with special focus on promotion of responsive legal and justice systems. This Strategy builds on other initiatives the Government has undertaken to train judges on matters relating to gender and diversity, expanding access to justice for vulnerable groups. The Department will continue to work towards toughening criminal laws in cases of domestic assault, with the goal of keeping survivors and children safe.

Through the Criminal Justice System Review Secretariat, the Department will continue to review the criminal justice system. It will report on its consultation activities with provinces, territories and the Canadian public. It will also explore the interaction of the criminal justice system with other social systems such as income support, child welfare, housing, and mental health services, as well as issues such as inequality, inclusion, diversity and gender.

With respect to international law, Justice will continue its responsibilities in trade law, including negotiations with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the Organization of American States, the World Trade Organization and the North American Free Trade Agreement. As well, work will continue in international human rights.

KEY RESULT: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SUPPORTS ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF RESPONDING TO THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF OFFENDING

The Department will continue to provide funding support through the Indigenous Justice Program,[xiii] the Youth Justice Services Funding Program, the Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision Program, the Youth Justice Fund and the Drug Treatment Court Funding Program. In addition, Justice will continue policy work aimed at developing and implementing new alternatives for responding to the causes and consequences of offending. Such work includes a focus on reducing the overrepresentation in the justice system of Indigenous Canadians and those with mental health and cognitive impairments, as well as addressing emerging issues pertaining to illicit drug use, such as the abuse of prescription drugs. This work is being undertaken in partnership with other federal departments, as well as with provinces and territories through a range of Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Groups, such as the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Working Group on Aboriginal Justice.

KEY RESULT: CANADIANS IN CONTACT WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM HAVE ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE SERVICES ENABLING A FAIR, TIMELY AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE SYSTEM

With respect to access to appropriate services enabling a fair, timely and accessible justice system, a variety of ongoing initiatives will continue, including providing contribution funding for legal representation through Legal Aid for economically disadvantaged persons. Also under legal representation is the Indigenous Courtwork Program, which ensures Indigenous people involved in the criminal justice system obtain, fair, just, equitable and culturally competent treatment. In the Territories, such services are supported through the Access to Justice Agreements. With regard to family law, access to justice is supported through the Canadian Family Justice Fund.[xiv]

The Department will also continue a number of initiatives relating to access to justice in both official languages, including implementation of the Department's Access to Justice in Both Official Languages Fund. In cooperation with provinces, territories and diverse stakeholders, Justice will continue to participate in the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Access to Justice in Both Official Languages, as well as the Advisory Committee on Access to Justice in both Official Languages. Advice and support will be provided regarding the implementation of the 2018-2023 Government Action Plan on Official Languages.

The Department will continue supporting rights at the federal level for victims of crime through the Victims Fund and the implementation of the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights.[xv] Justice will advance the Action Plan to Address Family Violence and Violent Crimes Against Aboriginal Women and Girls, as well as lead the Federal Victims Strategy[xvi] in support of victims and survivors of crime. In parallel with the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls,[xvii] Justice will continue such measures as funding Family Information Liaison Units across Canada to assist families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls to gather information about their loved ones. In addition, where funding needs are high, funding will continue to support community-based organizations, building on the work of Indigenous organizations and specialized victims programs.

Also in the context of victims of crime, the Office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime[xviii] will provide direct information, referral and complaint-review services to its primary clients: victims, victims' family members or representatives, victim-serving agencies, and other stakeholders. Finally, the Department will continue to provide funding through the Contraventions Act Fund.[xix]

For more information on Department of Justice priorities, see the Minister's mandate letter on the Prime Minister of Canada's website.[xx] For status on all commitments in the Prime Minister's mandate letter please see the Mandate Letter Tracker: Delivering results for Canadians.[xxi]

Planned results

Departmental Results	Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2014–15 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
Justice Canada laws and policies abide by the rule of law and promote respect for rights and a fair, accessible and relevant legal framework in Canada.	Canada's international ranking with respect to the rule of law.	Top 10%	March 2019	11.1% (11/99)	13.7% (14/102)	10.6% (12/113)
	Percentage of public that perceive that the criminal justice system is fair, equitable and accessible.	TBD[5]	March 2019	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator
	Number of constitutional challenges in the provincial and territorial courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada.	TBD Baseline Year	March 2019	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator

[5] Target will be provided after the completion of annual Public Opinion Research in 2018.

Departmental Results	Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2014–15 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
The criminal justice system supports alternative ways of responding to the causes and consequences of offending.	Number and type of restorative justice programs / processes available.	TBD[6]	March 2019	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator
	Number of people who have used the available restorative justice programs / processes.	TBD Data to be provided by Statistics Canada	March 2019	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator
	Number / percentage of court imposed community based sentences as compared to number / percentage of incarceration sentences.	TBD Baseline year. Data available March 2019	March 2019	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator
	Percentage of individuals who were referred to an Indigenous Justice Program and participated in the Program.	90% or greater	March 2019	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator
	Percentage of youth court cases receiving a non-custodial (community-based) sentence as compared to previous reported years.	85% or greater	March 2019	85%	85%	85%[7]
	Percentage of identified, eligible Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision cases receiving specialized treatment.	100%	March 2019	100%	100%	100%

[6] Target will be provided from the Directory of Restorative Justice at the end of this baseline year.

[7] This information is based on most recently available data from Statistics Canada as of January 2018.

Departmental Results	Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2014–15 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
Canadians in contact with the justice system have access to appropriate services enabling a fair, timely and accessible justice system.	Percentage of federal funds accessed by provinces, territories, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to deliver targeted services consistent with federal priorities.	100%	March 2019	N.A.	98%	98%
	Percentage of Indigenous Courtwork Program clients indicating a level of satisfaction of "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the usefulness of the information provided.	80% or greater	March 2019	Data will be available in March 2018	Data will be available in March 2018	Data will be available in March 2018
	Number of times duty counsel provide assistance in criminal matters.[8]	1,000,000 or greater	March 2019	N.A.	N.A.	1,018,824[9]
	Number of full service criminal legal aid applications approved.	270,000 or greater	March 2019	267,763	261,207	264,895[10]
	Percentage of Office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime (OFOVC) client inquiries or complaints that are assessed and acted upon.	100%	March 2019	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator	N.A. New Indicator

[8] As this is a new indicator, figures are not available for 2015-16 and 2014-15.

[9] Figures reported for criminal legal aid applications approved (264,895) reflect full-service certificates only and do not account for the provision of other legal aid services such as duty counsel. Figures reported for duty counsel services provided (1,018,824) do not include data for Québec or Prince Edward Island. Figures provided for both criminal legal aid applications approved and duty counsel services provided reflect provincial totals only.

[10] Ibid.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending
437,758,882	437,758,882	433,410,392	438,936,838

NB: Financial Resources for Planned Spending are based on Main Estimates and are net of respendable revenues. In addition, planned spending for 2018-19 and beyond exclude all Treasury Board central votes funding (such as severance pay expenditures, parental benefit expenditures, vacation credits payable upon termination of employment and the Operating Budget Carry Forward).

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
289	289	289

Financial, human resources and performance information for the Department of Justice's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.[xxii]

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refers to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct service categories that support Program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. The 10 service categories are: Management and Oversight Services; Communications Services; Legal Services; Human Resources Management Services; Financial Management Services; Information Management Services; Information Technology Services; Real Property Services; Materiel Services; and Acquisition Services.

Planning Highlights

Initiatives under the Internal Services program will enable business and legal excellence with a focus on the Department's workforce, innovation, collaboration, and open, transparent and accountable operations.

Supporting the Department's Workforce

In 2018-19, the Department will work to minimize the impact of the Pay Transformation implementation on Justice employees by dedicating additional resources to improve internal processes and tools, and provide training.

The Human Resources Management Plan for 2017-20 will be implemented to enhance professional excellence and ensure that the Department's workforce has the right capacity and is equipped to deliver its mandate. A key initiative will be the creation of talent pools to support lateral movement, to increase the breadth of knowledge and experience of employees, and to mobilize talent to meet high priorities. With coming retirements, renewal through recruitment, succession management and knowledge transfer strategies remain a high priority.

Justice will continue to foster an inclusive and diverse workplace for employees. The Employment Equity and Diversity Plan 2017-2020 will help the Department to build on outreach and recruitment activities for designated groups to realize an inclusive, diverse and representative workforce.

Additionally, the Deputy Minister has made it a requirement that all employees take the Status of Women course on GBA+ to ensure that their work considers and reflects the diverse needs of different groups of people. The Department will also continue to engage its legal community on the importance of legal ethical issues in the practice of the law.

The Department will continue to support the Federal Public Service Workplace Mental Health Strategy[xxiii] and the priority of a psychologically healthy and safe environment. Justice will continue to implement the Mental Health Action Plan 2017-2020. This multi-year plan is committed to move beyond raising awareness of mental health issues to actively working towards a better psychologically healthy work environment, as well as supporting enhanced knowledge on mental health in the workplace.

Promoting Innovation and Collaboration

The Department will continue to update its information systems and tools, including exploring the use of artificial intelligence and cloud services to assess the benefits they yield in legal service delivery. Moving forward, the Department of Justice will further promote digital information sharing and the leveraging of technology to improve collaboration within the Department, across government, and with external partners. A digital-by-design approach will guide the Department's efforts to modernize the way it engages with Canadians on key justice priorities, and the way justice programs are delivered to Canadians. In the area of transfer payment programming, the Department will launch a new web-portal for funding applicants and will begin preparing to post all awards on opencanada.ca. Within the Department, a single digital information repository and social collaboration tool, known as the Digital Workspace, has been established. Justice will continue to build on the foundation of this information platform to promote legal knowledge forums and centres of expertise. The Department will also continue efforts to improve the connectivity of its Departmental Legal Service Units located within client departments.

The Department will continue to support the roll-out of the 2016-19 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy.[xxiv] The 2017-2020 Justice Sustainable Development Strategy[xxv] will ensure that new innovative standards and practices incorporate the shift to low-carbon government by promoting the Department's commitments in developing a strong sustainable development culture.

Strengthening its partnership with client departments, the Department will engage in discussion about its funding model for legal services, with the aim of adopting a simplified and sustainable model.

Open, Transparent and Accountable Operations

The Department will support Open Government[xxvi] to promote openness and accountability, strengthen democracy and drive innovation and opportunities for all Canadians. The Department will provide ongoing training, communications, templates, tools and guidance for employees to support Open Government commitments and emerging Access to Information and Privacy changes.

As well, Justice will continue to evaluate its programs, and support the Privy Council Office, and the Cabinet Committee on Agenda, Results and Communications by reporting on the Department's progress in advancing government-wide priorities and achieving meaningful results for Canadians.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending
75,132,559	75,132,559	75,123,873	75,103,587

NB: Financial Resources for Planned Spending are based on Main Estimates and are net of respendable revenues. In addition, planned spending for 2018-19 and beyond exclude all Treasury Board central votes funding (such as severance pay expenditures, parental benefit expenditures, vacation credits payable upon termination of employment and the Operating Budget Carry Forward).

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
985	985	985

Spending and human resources

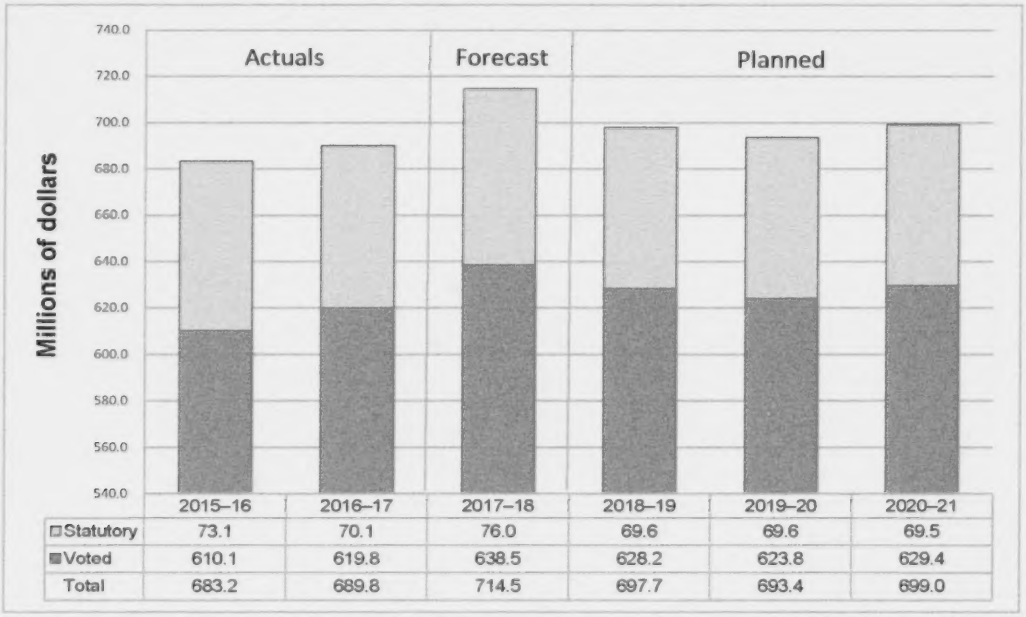
Planned spending

The Department of Justice total planned spending for 2018-19 is $697.7 million and consists of the following allocations by Core Responsibility:

- $184.8 million for Legal Services (26%);
- $437.8 million for Justice System Support (63%); and
- $75.1 million for Internal Services (11%)

As depicted in the chart below, the Department's total planned spending (statutory and voted) is expected to decrease by $16.8 million in 2018-19 compared to the 2017-18 forecast spending of $714.5 million. As the primary provider of legal services to other federal government departments and agencies, the Department of Justice has a Vote-Netted Revenue Authority to collect and spend revenue from such services as part of the Vote 1 (Operating expenditures) authority. For the purpose of departmental reporting, these respendable revenues reduce total departmental authorities and expenditures. For comparability purposes, "Planned spending" is net of respendable revenues.

Departmental spending trend graph



	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Statutory	73.1	70.1	76.0	69.6	69.6	69.5
Voted	610.1	619.8	638.5	628.2	623.8	629.4
Total	683.2	689.8	714.5	697.7	693.4	699.0

Budgetary planning summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (dollars)*

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2015–16 Expenditures**	2016–17 Expenditures**	2017–18 Forecast spending***	2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending
Legal Services	188,797,155	186,457,240	183,847,856	184,853,562	184,853,562	184,853,562	184,920,708
Justice System Support	391,098,944	416,312,567	437,202,290	437,758,882	437,758,882	433,410,392	438,936,838
Subtotal	579,896,099	602,769,807	621,050,146	622,612,444	622,612,444	618,263,954	623,857,546
Internal Services	103,323,708	87,049,639	93,445,334	75,132,559	75,132,559	75,123,873	75,103,587
Total	683,219,807	689,819,446	714,495,480	697,745,003	697,745,003	693,387,827	698,961,133

* Financial Resources for Planned Spending are based on Main Estimates and are net of respendable revenues. In addition, planned spending for 2018-19 and beyond exclude all Treasury Board central votes funding (such as severance pay expenditures, parental benefit expenditures, vacation credits payable upon termination of employment and the Operating Budget Carry Forward).

** Prior-year expenditures and forecast spending for 2017-18 have been realigned from the Program Alignment Architecture (reporting structure until March 31, 2017) to the Departmental Results Framework (core responsibilities) for presentation and comparability purposes. Official results for those years are or will be presented in the Public Accounts of Canada and the Departmental Results Reports of the Department (formerly Departmental Performance Reports).

*** Forecast as of December 31, 2017.

Budgetary Planning Summary

The $6.6 million increase between fiscal years 2015-16 and 2016-17 resulted mostly from an increase in spending linked to Budget 2016 commitments for items such as increased funding for contributions to the provinces and territories for the delivery of legal aid to ensure access to justice for economically disadvantaged persons, and funding to assist Indigenous people facing the criminal justice system.

The increase of $24.7 million in planned spending in 2017-18 compared to the spending of 2016-17 is mostly explained by the impact of recent signed and ratified collective agreements and increases in contribution spending for programs such as criminal, immigration and refugee Legal Aid and Access to Justice Services to the Territories.

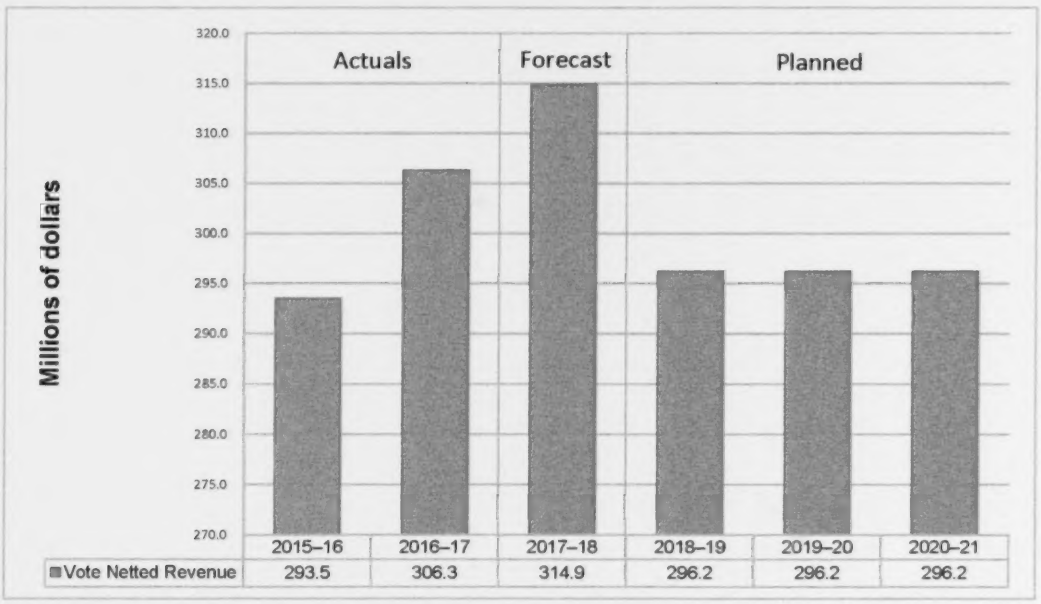
The forecasted expenditures of 2017-18 also include the expenditures to date related to authorities received from Treasury Board Central Votes for the operating budget carry forward and for salary adjustments from ratified collective agreements. These expenditures are not included in the planned spending of 2018-19 and future years, which explains in part the decrease in planned spending. The planned spending for 2018-19 and future years reflect funds already brought into the Department's reference levels; it does not reflect future budget decisions.

2018–19 Budgetary planned gross spending summary (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2018–19 Planned gross spending	2018–19 Planned gross spending in specified purpose accounts	2018–19 Planned revenues netted against expenditures	2018–19 Planned net spending
Legal Services	454,853,562	0	270,000,000	184,853,562
Justice System Support	437,758,882	0	0	437,758,882
Subtotal	892,612,444	0	270,000,000	622,612,444
Internal Services	101,332,559	0	26,200,000	75,132,559
Total	993,945,003	0	296,200,000	697,745,003

The Department's Vote-Netted Revenue (VNR) amounts to $296.2 million with a corresponding offset to the Operating Budget. The VNR is notionally distributed between the Legal Services and Internal Services Programs. The actual revenues distributed between Programs could vary depending on numerous factors such as legal service rates approved by Treasury Board annually, fluctuation in the demand for legal services from client departments and the actual amount of revenues collected over or below the authority. As depicted in the graph below, the forecasted amount of respendable revenues for the Department is expected to reach $314.9 million in 2017-18.

Departmental Vote Netted Revenue Trend Graph



Planned human resources

Human resources planning summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (full-time equivalents)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2015–16 Full-time equivalents*	2016–17 Full-time equivalents*	2017–18 Forecast full-time equivalents**	2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
Legal Services	2,990	3,047	3,039	3,039	3,039	3,039
Justice System Support	297	298	289	289	289	289
Subtotal	3,287	3,345	3,328	3,328	3,328	3,328
Internal Services	1,050	966	985	985	985	985
Total	4,337	4,311	4,313	4,313	4,313	4,313

*Prior year FTEs shown have been realigned from the Program Alignment Architecture to the Departmental Results Framework (core responsibilities) for presentation and comparison purposes. Official results for those years are or will be presented in the Departmental Results Reports (formerly Departmental Performance Reports).

**Forecast as of December 31, 2017

Estimates by vote

For information on the Department of Justice's organizational appropriations, consult the 2018–19 Main Estimates.[xxvii]

Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations

The Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations provides a general overview of the Department of Justice Canada's operations. The forecast of financial information on expenses and revenues is prepared on an accrual accounting basis to strengthen accountability and to improve transparency and financial management.

Because the Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations is prepared on an accrual accounting basis, and the forecast and planned spending amounts presented in other sections of the Departmental Plan are prepared on an expenditure basis, amounts may differ.

A more detailed Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and associated notes, including a reconciliation of the net cost of operations to the requested authorities, are available on the Department of Justice Canada's website[xxviii].

Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2019 (dollars)

Financial information	2017–18 Forecast results	2018–19 Planned results	Difference (2018–19 Planned results minus 2017–18 Forecast results)
Total expenses	1,111,118	1,068,855	(42,263)
Total revenues	314,875	296,200	(18,675)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	796,243	772,655	(23,588)

Total expenses will decrease from $1,111.1 million to $1,068.8 million (a decrease of $42.3 million) primarily due to the funding received in 2017-18 from TB Central Votes (e.g. Operating Budget Carry-Forward and Compensation funding for the impact of recent signed and ratified collective agreements) being included in the 2017-18 forecast results but not in the 2018-19 planned results.

The variation in revenues from $314.9 million to $296.2 million (a decrease of $18.7 million) is attributable to the difference between the latest revenue forecast for 2017-18 and the approved Vote-Netted Revenue authority in 2018-19.

Supplementary information

Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister: Jody Wilson-Raybould, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

Institutional head: Nathalie G. Drouin, Ad. E.

Ministerial portfolio: Justice

Enabling instrument: Department of Justice Act[xxix]

Year of incorporation / commencement: 1868

Raison d'être, mandate and role

"Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do" is available on the Department of Justice Canada's website.[xxx]

Operating context and key risks

Information on operating context and key risks is available on the Department of Justice Canada's website.[xxxi]

Reporting framework

The Department of Justice Canada's Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory for 2018–19 are shown below:

Departmental Results Framework

Core Responsibility 1: Legal Services		Core Responsibility 2: Justice System Support		Internal Services
Departmental Result: Departments and agencies receive high quality legal services.	Indicators • Client satisfaction mean rating of 8.0 (or greater) on a 10-point scale on the overall quality of legal services. • Client satisfaction mean rating of 8.0 (or greater) on a 10-point scale on the performance of legal services against the Service Standards for the Provision of Legal Services in Government. • Percentage of litigation files resolved in a fiscal year that have a successful outcome (settled or adjudicated) from the Crown's perspective.	Departmental Result: Justice Canada laws and policies abide by the rule of law and promote respect for rights and a fair, accessible and relevant legal framework in Canada.	Indicators • Canada's international ranking with respect to the rule of law. • Percentage of public that perceive that the criminal justice system is fair, equitable and accessible. • Number of constitutional challenges in the provincial and territorial courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada.	
		Departmental Result: The criminal justice system supports alternative ways of responding to the causes and consequences of offending.	Indicators • Number and type of restorative justice programs/processes available. • Number of people who have used the available restorative justice programs/processes. • Number/percentage of court imposed community based sentences as compared to number/percentage of incarceration sentences. • Percentage of individuals who were referred to an Indigenous Justice Program and participated in the Program. • Percentage of youth court cases receiving a non-custodial (community-based) sentence as compared to previous reported years. • Percentage of identified, eligible Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision cases receiving specialized treatment.	
		Departmental Result: Canadians in contact with the justice system have access to appropriate services enabling a fair, timely and accessible justice system.	Indicators • Percentage of federal funds accessed by provinces, territories, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to deliver targeted services consistent with federal priorities. • Percentage of Indigenous Courtwork Program clients indicating a level of satisfaction of "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the usefulness of the information provided. • Number of times duty counsel provide assistance in criminal matters. • Number of full service criminal legal aid applications approved. • Percentage of Office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime (OFOVC) client inquiries or complaints that are assessed and acted upon.	

Program Inventory

Programs	Programs
• Advisory Services • Litigation Services • Legislative Services	• Legal Policies, Laws and Governance • Legal Representation • Drug Treatment Court Funding Program • Contraventions Regime • Victims of Crime • Youth Justice • Family Justice • Indigenous Justice • Justice System Partnerships • Ombudsman for Victims of Crime

Concordance between the Departmental Results Framework and the Program Inventory, 2018–19, and the Program Alignment Architecture, 2017–18

2018–19 Core Responsibilities and Program Inventory Framework	2017–18 Lowest-level Program of the Program Alignment Architecture	Percentage of lowest-level Program Alignment Architecture program (dollars) corresponding to the new Program in the Program Inventory
Core Responsibility: Legal Services		
Litigation Services	2.1 Legal Services to Government Program	43
Legislative Services	2.1 Legal Services to Government Program	6
Advisory Services	2.1 Legal Services to Government Program	47
Core Responsibility: Justice System Support		
Legal Policies, Laws and Governance	1.1.1 Legal Policies and Laws	100
	2.1 Legal Services to Government Program	4
Legal Representation	1.1.2.1 Criminal Justice and Legal Representation	95
	1.1.2.5 Aboriginal and Northern Justice	24
Drug Treatment Court Funding Program	1.1.2.1 Criminal Justice and Legal Representation	3
Victims of Crime	1.1.2.2 Victims of Crime	100
Youth Justice	1.1.2.3 Youth Justice	100
Family Justice	1.1.2.4 Family Justice	100
Indigenous Justice	1.1.2.5 Aboriginal and Northern Justice	76
Contraventions Regime	1.1.2.6 Justice in Official Languages	58
Justice System Partnerships	1.1.2.1 Criminal Justice and Legal Representation	2
	1.1.2.6 Justice in Official Languages	42
Ombudsman for Victims of Crime	1.2 Office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime	100
Internal Services	Internal Services	100

N.B. Concordance percentages are based on departmental appropriations.

Supporting information on the Program Inventory

Supporting information on planned expenditures, human resources, and results related to the Department of Justice Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.[xxxii]

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on the Department of Justice's website.[xxxiii]

- Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy
- Details on transfer payment programs of $5 million or more
- Disclosure of transfer payment programs under $5 million
- Gender-based analysis plus
- Planned evaluation coverage over the next five fiscal years
- Upcoming internal audits for the coming fiscal year

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures.[xxxiv] This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs. The tax measures presented in this report are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Organizational contact information

Public Inquiries:
Communications Branch
Telephone: 613-957-4222
TDD/TTY: 613-992-4556
Email: webadmin@justice.gc.ca

Media Inquiries:
Communications Branch
Telephone: 613-957-4207
Email: media@justice.gc.ca

Appendix: definitions

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

Core Responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a Core Responsibility are reflected in one or more related Departmental Results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report on the plans and expected performance of appropriated departments over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

Departmental Result (résultat ministériel)

Any change or changes that the department seeks to influence. A Departmental Result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by Program-level outcomes.

Departmental Result Indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a Departmental Result.

Departmental Results Framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

The department's Core Responsibilities, Departmental Results and Departmental Result Indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report on the actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

experimentation (expérimentation)

Activities that seek to explore, test and compare the effects and impacts of policies, interventions and approaches, to inform evidence-based decision-making, by learning what works and what does not.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

Gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+])

An analytical process used to help identify the potential impacts of policies, Programs and services on diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people. The "plus" acknowledges that GBA goes beyond sex and gender differences. We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are; GBA+ considers many other identity factors, such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2018–19 Departmental Plan, government-wide priorities refers to those high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely: Growth for the Middle Class; Open and Transparent Government; A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy; Diversity is Canada's Strength; and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

An initiative in which two or more federal organizations, through an approved funding agreement, work toward achieving clearly defined shared outcomes, and which has been designated (by Cabinet, a central agency, etc.) as a horizontal initiative for managing and reporting purposes.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement)

What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement)

The process of communicating evidence-based performance information. Performance reporting supports decision making, accountability and transparency.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

priority (priorité)

A plan or project that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Departmental Results.

program (programme)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

Program Alignment Architecture (architecture d'alignement des programmes)

A structured inventory of an organization's programs depicting the hierarchical relationship between programs and the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute.

result (résultat)

An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

Strategic Outcome (résultat stratégique)

A long-term and enduring benefit to Canadians that is linked to the organization's mandate, vision and core functions.

sunset program (programme temporisé)

A time-limited program that does not have an ongoing funding and policy authority. When the program is set to expire, a decision must be made whether to continue the program. In the case of a renewal, the decision specifies the scope, funding level and duration.

target (cible)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The Vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

Endnotes

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[xvii] National Enquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, http://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/en/about-us/

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